



## Logic Bombs

- Programming code purposely inserted into a system that sets off malicious function (payload) when some specified condition (trigger) is met.
- Logic Bombs are often referred to as Slag Code.
- To be considered a logic bomb, the payload should be unwanted and unknown.



## Time Bombs

- Subclass of Logic Bombs
- Piece software that is dormant until specific date or time causes malicious payload to be executed.
- Examples:
  - US Army Reserves
  - Chernobyl Virus
  - South Korean Banks and Media Outlets



## **US Army Servers**

- US Army Reserve IT contractor in Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
- Inserted malicious code into payroll systems after his employers lost the contract.
- Written to activate at a specific time days after the handover.
- Executed November 24, 2014 (date new company started).
- Over 200,000 Army reservists had to wait weeks for pay.
- Sentenced 2 years prison, 3 years supervised released, ordered to pay \$1.5 million in restitution



# Chernobyl Virus (CHI)

- One of the most dangerous viruses in history.
- Trigger Date:
  - ✓ Anniversary of 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident Ukraine
  - ✓ April 26<sup>th</sup>
- Payload
  - ✓ Overwrote PC's HD completely destroying it's contents
  - ✓ Overwrote BIOS preventing the PC from starting



# South Korea Cyberattack

- Wiped HD and MBR of at least three banks and two media companies simultaneously.
- Over 30,000 machines compromised
- Malware consisted of four files:
  - AgentBase.exe triggered the wiping.
  - March 20, 2013 at 2pm (2013-3-20 14:00:00).
  - When clock on PC hit 14:00:01, wiper script was triggered.



# South Korea Cyberattack

Wiper Script	Action
SYSTEM= '\$UNAME -s' If [ \$SYSTYPE = "SunOS"] then	UNAME (UNIX Name) - reveal what OS is running -s (kernel name – used if no UNAME is specified)
dd_for_sun elif [ \$SYSTYPE = "AIX"] then	if the system is Solaris (Sun Microsystems UNIX) then write over (wipe data)
<pre>dd_for_aix elif [\$SYSTYPE = "HP-UX"] then     dd_for_hp elif [\$SYSTYPE = "Linux"] then     dd_for_linux</pre>	We see the same command for AIX (IBM UNIX), HP_UX (Hewlett UNIX), and Linux operating systems
else exit	Else (otherwise) Exit



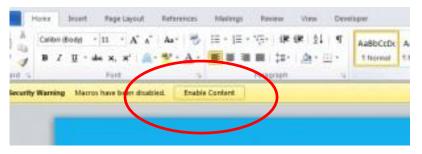
# Friday the 13<sup>th</sup>

- 1998 Jerusalem virus created to mark the 40th anniversary of creation of the Jewish state.
- Trigger date: Friday the 13<sup>th</sup>
- Programs and files being used would be infected and eliminated.
- Infected files with COM, EXE or SYS extensions.
- Increases in size whenever file is executed.



## Did You Just Say Virus?

- A computer virus can also behave like a logic bomb by releasing its payload at a predetermined time or date.
- Example:
  - WM/Theatre.A or Taiwan Theater Virus
    - Preset to activate on the first day of any month.
    - Downloaded via an infected Word document.
    - Program destroys system's hard drive.





# Piggybacking

#### **Trojans**

- Logic Bombs can be embed in code within a fake application, or Trojan horse.
- The logic bomb is executed when the fraudulent software is launched.



#### Keyloggers

- A keylogger captures your keystrokes.
- The logic bomb is designed to wait until you visit a website that requires you to login with your credentials.
- This triggers the logic bomb to execute the keylogger and capture your credentials.



## Triggers and Payload

#### **Triggers**

- Specific date/time
- Countdown
  - Similar to time bomb but does not rely on system's clock
- Third Party Triggering
  - MS Word
- Booting up System
- Buffer overflow
  - Occurs when program attempts to put more data in a buffer than it can hold
- Location

#### Payload (Destructive Part of Code)

- Wipe/Destroy Data
- Activate keylogger
- Lock or freeze machine
- Change system configurations
- Phone home
- Destroy centrifuges!



## Omega Logic Bomb

- Disgruntled former network administrator Tim Lloyd.
- Malicious code led to the deletion of \$10 million dollars in production programs.
- As a result, company was forced to dismiss 80 employees.
- Lloyd was convicted of computer sabotage and sentenced to 41 months in prison.



## How Lloyd's Logic Bomb Worked

Code	Action
F:	Event that triggered the bomb - logging onto central file server
F:\LOGIN\LOGIN 12345	Logged in a fictitious user (backdoor)
CD/PUBLIC	Changed Directory to public folder containing programs
FIX.EXE/Y F:\*.*	Run program called FIX which deleted everything
Purge F:VALL	Prevent recovery of deleted files



# Cyberespionage, Cyberwarfare, and Cyberterrorism

- Logic bombs have been suspected in several cyberespionage attacks.
- Examples:
  - Electrical Power incidents in Ukraine
  - ✓ Stuxnet

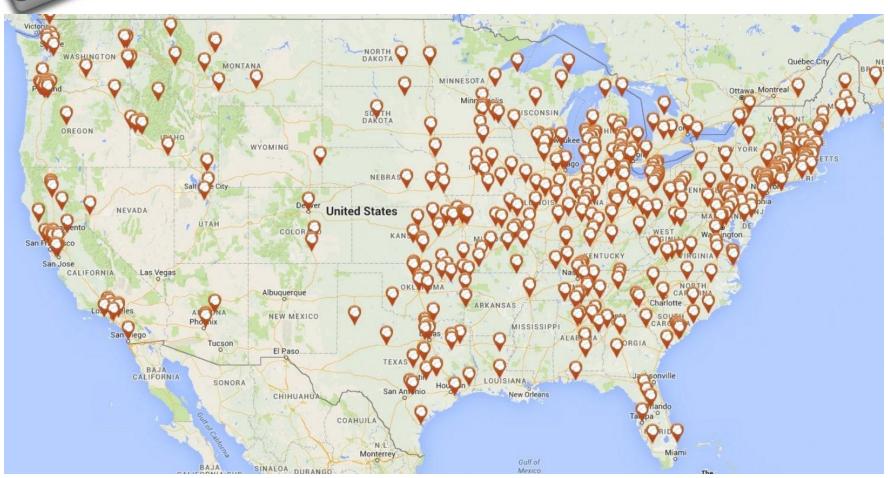


## Cyberwarfare

- Infrastructure has become an attack vector.
  - Programmable Logic Controller (PLC), Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) Systems now on network.
- Once code injected IT host no longer needed.
- SHODAN finds connected devices on Internet.
- 2016 Ukrainian electrical power outage in Kiev.
- Stuxnet targeted SCADA systems nuclear power plant in Iran.



# Squirrel Attacks





### From Car Bombs to Logic Bombs

- Appeal:
  - ✓ Inexpensive
  - ✓ Large impact
    - Disrupt Infrastructure
    - Harm people
  - Anonymity
  - Easily obtainable



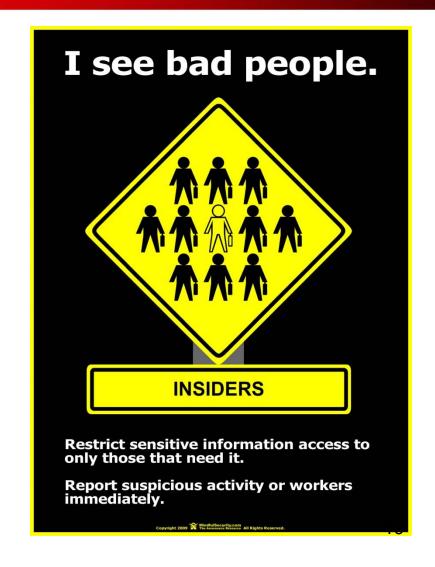
## Sybil Logic Bomb Scenario

- Detailed risk scenario developed at Cambridge University.
- Described an insider who modified source code in a regular upgrade of the fictitious Sybil Company.
- Constructed using past cyber attacks.
- Logic Bomb designed to slowly corrupt data backups via small errors in the systems (so small that they aren't initially noticeable).
- Demonstrated over the course of few years damages could range from 4.5 to \$15 trillion dollars.



## Sybil Logic Bomb Scenario

- According to the scenario, the damage caused by the Sybil Logic Bomb could have been mitigated through the following measures:
  - Reporting near misses
  - Dual-source technologies
  - Limit plug swappable technologies
  - Defending against insider attacks
- Between 58-70% of all security incidents are attributed to insiders!





## Diffusing a Logic Bomb

- Evacuate the area (remove infected host)
- ✓ Keep the evidence
- ✓ Restore the data
- ✓ Verify backup before restoring
- ✓ Play with system time (turn back)
- Examine all processes and logs
- ✓ Defense-in-depth approach



## Prevention

- ✓ Least privilege
- ✓ Secure system configurations
- ✓ Baseline of processes
- Check scheduler
- ✓ Up-to-date Anti-virus
- ✓ Patches, updates
- Review log patterns
- Keep records of modifications and who installed (date and request)
- ✓ Hash functions on entire files in the production library





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